

# REF

*Refractory* mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are refractory and fullen; and therefore, like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*  
**REFRAGABLE.** *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.  
**TO REFRAIN.** *v. a.* [*refrainer*, Fr. *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.  
Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; *re-*  
*frain* not thyself. *Psal. lxxxiii. 1.*  
My son, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Prov. i. 15.*  
Nor from the holy one of heav'n  
*Refrain'd* his tongue. *Milton.*  
Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now *refrain*,  
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*  
**TO REFRAIN.** *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.  
In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*  
For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Jf. xlviii. 9.*  
That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they *refrained* therefrom some time after. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
**REFRANGIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*from refrangible*.]  
*Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*  
**REFRANGIBLE.** *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.]  
As some rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*  
**REFRACTION.** *n. f.* [*re* and *fracto*, Lat.] The act of refracting.  
**TO REFRESH.** *v. a.* [*refraischer*, Fr. *refrigerer*, Lat.]  
1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue or want.  
Service shall with steeld finewits toil;  
And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shakespeare.*  
Mufick was ordain'd to *refresh* the mind of man,  
After his studies or his usual pain. *Shakespeare.*  
He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to *refresh* his men. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and *refreshing*, neither interrupted with the lassies of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*  
If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder *refreshings* and helps that they might receive. *Mortim.*  
2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.  
The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that fold  
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*  
3. To refrigerate; to cool.  
A dew coming after heat *refresheth*. *Ecclesi. xliii. 22.*  
**REFRESH.** *n. f.* [*from refresh*.] That which refreshes.  
The kind *refresher* of the summer heats. *Thomson.*  
**REFRESHMENT.** *n. f.* [*from refresh*.]  
1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.  
2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.  
He was full of agony and horror upon the approach of a dismal death, and to had most need of the *refreshments* of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*  
Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Sprat.*  
**REFRIGERANT.** *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. *from refrigerare*.] Cooling; mitigating heat.  
In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*  
If it arise from an external cause, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
**TO REFRIGERATE.** *v. a.* [*refrigerare*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.  
The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world, produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinately or somewhat equinoctially, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*  
**REFRIGERATION.** *n. f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, Fr.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.  
Divers do flut; the cause may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*  
If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*  
**REFRIGERATIVE.** *adj.* [*refrigerativus*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*, Lat.]  
**REFRIGERATORY.** *s.* Cooling; having the power to cool.

# REF

**REFRIGERATORY.** *n. f.*  
1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*  
2. Any thing internally cooling.  
A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*  
**REFRIGERIUM.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.  
It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*  
**REF.** *part. pret. of reave.*  
1. Deprived; taken away.  
Thus we well left, he better *ref*,  
In heaven to take his place,  
That by like life and death, at last,  
We may obtain like grace. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
I, in a desperate bay of death,  
Like a poor bark, of fails and tackling *ref*,  
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shakespeare.*  
Another ship had seiz'd on us,  
And would have *ref* the fishers of their prey. *Shakespeare.*  
Our dying hero, from the continent  
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *ref*,  
As his last legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*  
2. *Preterite of reave.* Took away.  
So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,  
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they *ref*. *Spenser.*  
About his shoulders broad he threw  
An hairy hide of some wild beast, whom he  
In savage forest by adventure slew,  
And *ref* the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*  
**REFUGE.** *n. f.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]  
1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.  
Rocks, dens and caves! but I in none of these  
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
The young ones, suppos'd to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*  
Those, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*  
2. That which gives shelter or protection.  
The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppress'd; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Psal. ix. 9.*  
They shall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Jf.*  
Fair majesty, the *refuge* and redress  
Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*  
3. Expedient in distress.  
This last old man,  
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,  
Lov'd me above the measure of a father:  
Their latest *refuge* was to send him. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
4. Expedient in general.  
Light must be supplied among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Watson.*  
**TO REFUGE.** *v. a.* [*refugere*, Fr. *from the noun*.] To shelter; to protect.  
Silly beggars,  
Who sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,  
That many have, and others must, sit there. *Shakespeare.*  
Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;  
Ev'n by those gods, who *refuge* her, abhor'd. *Dryden.*  
**REFUGEE.** *n. f.* [*refugie*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection.  
Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;  
And soon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*  
This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* settled among them. *Addison.*  
**REFULGENCE.** *n. f.* [*from refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.  
**REFULGENT.** *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.  
He neither might, nor wish'd to know  
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*  
So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*  
Agamemnon's train,  
When his *refulgent* arms flash'd through the shady plain,  
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden's Anti.*  
**TO REFUND.** *v. n.* [*refundere*, Lat.]  
1. To pour back.  
Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Ray.*  
2. To repay what is received; to reftore.  
A governor, that had pill'd the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*  
Such

# REG

Such wise men as himself account all that is past, to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*  
How to Icarus, in the bridal hour,  
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dow'r. *Pope.*  
3. *Swift* has somewhere the absurd phrase, to *refund* himself, for to reimburse.  
**REFUSAL.** *n. f.* [*from refuse*.]  
1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.  
God has born with all his weak and obdurate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*  
2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.  
When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*. *Swift.*  
**TO REFUSE.** *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]  
1. To deny what is solicited or required.  
If he should chuse the right casket, you should *refuse* to perform his father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing proposed. *Locke.*  
Women are made as they themselves would chuse; if too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*  
2. To reject; to dismis without a grant.  
I may neither chuse whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
**TO REFUSE.** *v. n.* Not to accept.  
Wonder not then what God for you saw good  
If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you,  
To proper substance. *Milton.*  
**REFUSE.** *adj.* [*from the verb*. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.  
Every thing vile and *refuse* they destroyed. *Sam. xv. 9.*  
Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spektor.*  
**REFUSE.** *n. f.* That which remains disfigured when the rest is taken.  
We dare not disgrace our worldly superiors with offering unto them such *refuse*, as we bring unto God himself. *Hook.*  
Many kinds have much *refuse*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*  
I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run,  
To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryden.*  
This humouir keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*  
**REFUSER.** *n. f.* [*from refuse*.] He who refuses.  
Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemnors of this catholic practice. *Taylor.*  
**REFUTAL.** *n. f.* [*from refute*.] Refutation. *Diect.*  
**REFUTATION.** *n. f.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. *from refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.  
'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation*. *Bentley.*  
**TO REFUTE.** *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.  
Self-destruction sought, *refutes*  
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Add.*  
**TO REGAIN.** *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.  
Hopeful to *regain*  
Thy love, from thee I will not hide  
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are ris'n. *Milton.*  
We've driven back  
These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,  
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*  
As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent.  
**REGAL.** *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.  
Edward, duke of York,  
Uturps the *regal* title and the feat  
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakespeare.*  
Why am I sent for to a king,  
Before I have shook off the *regal* thoughts  
Wherewith I reign'd. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*  
With them comes a third of *regal* port,  
But faded splendour wain, who by his gait  
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*  
When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance and conjugal love. *Swift.*

# REG

**REGAL.** *n. f.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument.  
The founts, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*  
**REGALE.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The prerogative of monarchy.  
**TO REGALE.** *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.  
I with warming puff *regale* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*  
**REGALEMENT.** *n. f.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.  
The muses still require  
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail  
Imploing Phcebus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*  
**REGALIA.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Ensigns of royalty.  
**REGALITY.** *n. f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.  
Behold the image of mortality,  
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshy 'tire,  
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,  
Robs reason of her due *regality*. *Fairy Queen.*  
He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality*. *Bacon.*  
He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of *regality*. *King Charles.*  
**TO REGARD.** *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]  
1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.  
This aspect of mine,  
The best *regarded* virgins of our clime  
Have lov'd. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
He denies  
To know their God, or message to *regard*. *Milton.*  
2. To observe; to remark.  
If much you note him,  
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.  
The king marvel'd at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. *2 Mac. vii. 12.*  
4. To observe religiously.  
He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Rom. xiv. 6.*  
5. To pay attention to.  
He that observeth the wind shall never fow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*  
6. To respect; to have relation to.  
7. To look towards.  
It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*  
**REGARD.** *n. f.* [*regard*, Fr. *from the verb*.]  
1. Attention as to a matter of importance.  
The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept. *Atterbury.*  
2. Respect; reverence.  
To him they had *regard*, because long he had bewitched them. *Atterbury.*  
With some *regard* to what is just and right,  
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*  
3. Note; eminence.  
Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
4. Respect; account.  
Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*  
5. Relation; reference.  
How best we may  
Compose our present evils, with *regard*  
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*  
Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*  
6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another.  
Soft words to his fierce passion the assay'd;  
But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*  
He, surpris'd with humble joy, survey'd  
One sweet *regard*, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*  
7. Prospect; object of sight. Not proper, nor in use.  
Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,  
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue  
An indistinct *regard*. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
**REGARDABLE.** *adj.* [*from regard*.]  
1. Observable.  
I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*  
2. Worthy of notice.  
Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his present citate, abuteth on the sea. *Carw.*  
**REGARDER.** *n. f.* [*from regard*.] One that regards.  
REGARDFUL.